

# Assignment – 3

Use the Employee Details dataset and perform the following activities: -

1. Split the column CITY and separate the code associate with each city like - Allahabad[AL2] should be only Allahabad and [A2] will be separate.

The screenshot displays the Power Query Editor interface. The main area shows a table with three columns: 'City', 'Text Before Delimiter', and 'Text After Delimiter'. The 'City' column contains 28 rows of data, each representing a city and its associated code in brackets (e.g., 'Agra[AG1]', 'Ahmedabad[AH5]', 'Allahabad[AL2]'). The 'Text Before Delimiter' column contains the city names without the codes, and the 'Text After Delimiter' column contains the codes. The 'Applied Steps' pane on the right lists the steps performed: 'Source', 'Navigation', 'Promoted Headers', 'Changed Type', 'Removed Blank Rows', 'Removed Other Columns', 'Inserted Text Before Delimiter', and 'Inserted Text After Delimiter'.

City	Text Before Delimiter	Text After Delimiter
Agra[AG1]	Agra	AG1
Ahmedabad[AH5]	Ahmedabad	AH5
Allahabad[AL2]	Allahabad	AL2
Amritsar[AM3]	Amritsar	AM3
Aurangabad[AU8]	Aurangabad	AU8
Bangalore[BA1]	Bangalore	BA1
Bareilly[BA2]	Bareilly	BA2
Bhopal[BH9]	Bhopal	BH9
Chandigarh[CH9]	Chandigarh	CH9
Chennai[CH7]	Chennai	CH7
Coimbatore[CO7]	Coimbatore	CO7
Delhi[DE3]	Delhi	DE3
Dhanbad[DH5]	Dhanbad	DH5
Fardabad[FA4]	Fardabad	FA4
Ghaziabad[GH4]	Ghaziabad	GH4
Guwahati[GU2]	Guwahati	GU2
Gwalior[GW4]	Gwalior	GW4
Hovrah[HO7]	Hovrah	HO7
Hubballi-Dharwad[HU1]	Hubballi-Dharwad	HU1
Hyderabad[HY8]	Hyderabad	HY8
Indore[IN1]	Indore	IN1
Jabalpur[JA9]	Jabalpur	JA9
Jaipur[JA6]	Jaipur	JA6
Jodhpur[JO6]	Jodhpur	JO6
Kalyan-Dombivli[KAS]	Kalyan-Dombivli	KAS
Kanpur[KA2]	Kanpur	KA2
Kolkata[KO2]	Kolkata	KO2
Kota[KO7]	Kota	KO7

## 2. Extract the first name from EMPLOYEE NAME column and transform the column.

The screenshot shows the Power Query Editor interface. The main area displays a table with 28 rows and one column named 'Employee Name'. The data in this column consists of names: Bonnie (rows 1-6), Ronnie (rows 7-8), Dwight (rows 9-12), Leon (row 13), Melanie (row 14), Lorraine (row 15), Meredith (row 16), Marcus (row 17), Kara (row 18), Gwendolyn (rows 19-23), Timothy (rows 24-28). The formula bar at the top shows the transformation step: `= Table.TransformColumns(#"Removed Other Columns", {{"Employee Name", each Text.BeforeDelimiter(_, " ", type text)}}`. The right-hand pane shows the 'Query Settings' for 'Employee Data', listing the applied steps: Source, Navigation, Promoted Headers, Changed Type, Removed Blank Rows, Removed Other Columns, and 'Extracted Text Before Delimiter'.

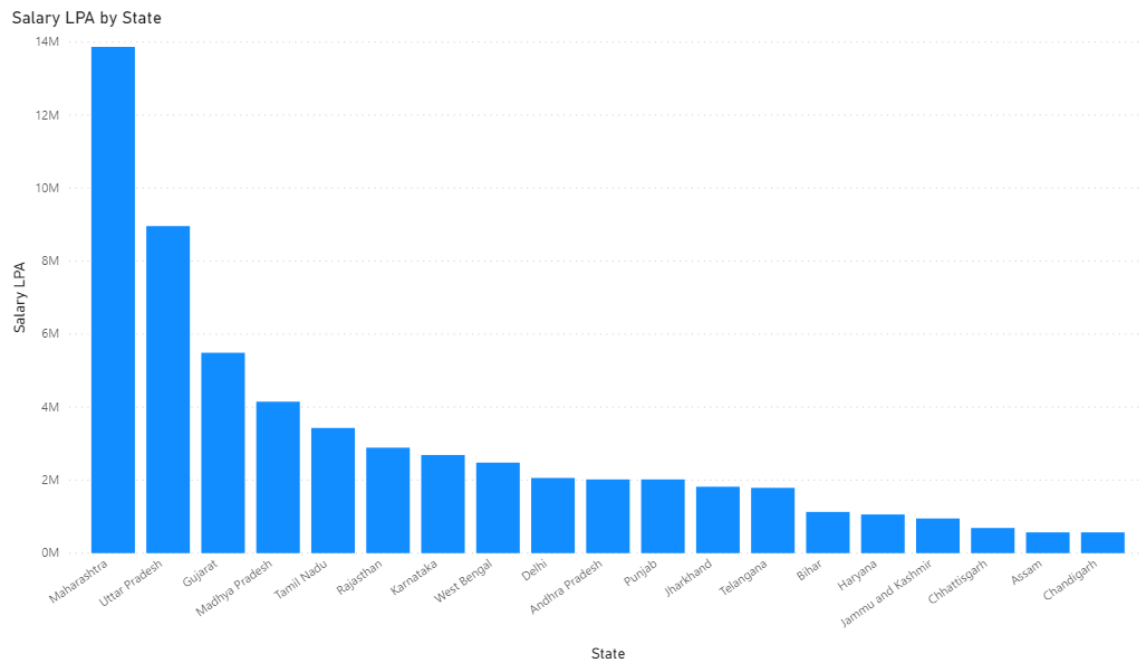
Employee Name
Bonnie
Bonnie
Bonnie
Bonnie
Bonnie
Bonnie
Ronnie
Ronnie
Dwight
Dwight
Dwight
Dwight
Leon
Melanie
Lorraine
Meredith
Marcus
Kara
Gwendolyn
Gwendolyn
Gwendolyn
Gwendolyn
Gwendolyn
Timothy
Timothy
Timothy
Timothy
Timothy

## 3. Using the JOINING DATE column extract the Year and no. of days for that month.

The screenshot shows the Power Query Editor interface. The main area displays a table with 28 rows and three columns: 'Joining Date', 'Year', and 'No. of Days in Month'. The 'Joining Date' column contains dates ranging from 05-11-2016 to 03-11-2015. The 'Year' column contains the year part of the date (e.g., 2016, 2017, 2015). The 'No. of Days in Month' column contains the number of days in the month of the joining date (e.g., 30, 31, 28). The formula bar at the top shows the transformation step: `= Table.RenameColumns(#"Extracted Year",{{"Joining Date - Copy", "Year"}}`. The right-hand pane shows the 'Query Settings' for 'Employee Data', listing the applied steps: Source, Navigation, Promoted Headers, Changed Type, Removed Blank Rows, Removed Other Columns, Duplicated Columns, Renamed Columns, Calculated Days in Month, Duplicated Column1, Recreated Columns, 'Extracted Year', and 'Renamed Columns1'.

Joining Date	Year	No. of Days in Month
05-11-2016	2016	30
26-08-2016	2016	31
27-01-2017	2017	31
12-12-2015	2015	31
08-04-2015	2015	30
26-03-2016	2016	31
20-11-2015	2015	30
14-04-2017	2017	30
11-01-2016	2016	31
17-06-2016	2016	30
21-10-2015	2015	31
07-04-2015	2015	30
19-05-2015	2015	31
11-05-2016	2016	31
09-06-2016	2016	30
19-07-2016	2016	31
12-04-2015	2015	30
05-03-2017	2017	31
12-01-2017	2017	31
20-02-2015	2015	28
09-03-2017	2017	31
30-09-2016	2016	30
20-09-2016	2016	30
14-11-2016	2016	30
19-09-2016	2016	30
27-12-2016	2016	31
19-04-2015	2015	30
03-11-2015	2015	30

**4. Create a visual of your choice and show the how much salary has been paid to each state and which state has lowest payout.**



**From the above graph, we can see that Chandigarh has the lowest payout.**